ol. IX. No. 408.

MADRAS COURIER

THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1793.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them; in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

FORT St. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Saturday next the [illegible] Instant at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea-Gate, a Quantity of Europe Salt Provisions belonging to the Honorable Company.

CONDITION OF THE SALE.—The Purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent of the Purchase Money as a Deposit, the Remainder to be paid on Delivery of the Provisions and in Case the Provisions sold are not taken away from the Honorable Company's Stores within fifteen Days after the Day of the Sale, the Deposite Money to be forfeited, the Provisions re-sold by Public Sale and the Loss, if any, to be made good by the first Purchaser.

J. GREENHILL,
Garrison Store-keeper.

Fort St. George:
22d July, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Owners and Commanders of Ships and Vessels, who may be desirous of acting in the present War against the French under Commissions from the Honorable Company, that they are to make Application, in Writing; for the Purpose of obtaining such Commissions, at the Military Secretary's Office, between the Hours of 10 and 1 o'Clock each Day. The Application is to contain a short Description of the Ship or Vessel, the Number of her Masts, her Tonnage, Length, Breadth, and Name.

The Name or Names of the Owner or Owners and those of the Officers must also be added.

Security will be required for the due Performance of the Trust reposed in the Persons to whom the Commission may be granted. For any Ship or Vessel that in England would be manned with less than one hundred and fifty Men, Security to the extent of 15,000 Rupees will be expected, and for such as would require that Number of Men or more Sa. Rs. 30,000.

The Security must be given according to an established Form in the Names of the Owner or Owners, Commanders and Officers, and of two Persons having no Concern or Interest in the Ship.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

W. C. JACKSON,
Fort St. George: 15th July, 1793. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Persons disposed to convey Supplies of Provisions to the Camp before Pondicherry, that Orders have been given through the Country, for exempting every Article of this Nature from Duties on the Road, and that the President in Council has strictly prohibited all Taxes, Fees, or Impositions of any kind or under any Denomination, or Pretence whatsoever, upon Articles brought to the Camp-Buzars for Sale, excepting only Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, which will be put under such Regulations as shall appear to the Officer Commanding the Army, best calculated to restrain the Use of them among the Troops.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

W. C. JACKSON,
Fort St. George: 15th July, 1793. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bonds of this Presidency bearing 8 per Cent Interest, and issued between the 1st January, 1788, and 31st December, 1790, (both Days inclusive) will be discharged at the Treasury on the 26th Instant when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

R. CLERK,
Fort St. George: 17th July, 1793. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday next the 22d Instant, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Sea-Gate, a small Quantity of Arnee and Mutlawar Muslins, and Conjeveram Beteelas, belonging to the Honorable Company. To be paid for on the Delivery.

By Order of the President, and Members of the Board of Trade.

H. C. MICHELL,
Export W. H. Keeper.
Export Warehouse: 16th July, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bonds of this Presidency, bearing 8 per Cent Interest and issued between the 1st January, to 31st December 1791, (both Days enclusive) will be discharged at the Treasury on the 8th August next, when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,
Fort St. George: 25th July, 1793. Secretary.

GOVRENMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that sealed Proposals will be receiv'd at my office on or before the 5th August next, for the Freight of the following Muster Carriages for Fort William in Bengal.

Carriages Howitzer 8 Inches with Limber &c.	1
5½ ditto,	1
Gun 6 Pounders do.	1
Carts Store with Yokes &c	1
Arrack with do. and Cask ½ League	1

Measuring Tons Eighteen,

By Order of the President and Members of the Military Board.

JOS. DU PRE PORCHER,
Military Storekeeper.
Fort St. George: 25th July, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Palavancor Severampella, deceased, to be granted to Bandy Vencatasawmy Naick, as a Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY,
Town Hall: 30th July, 1793. Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Ensign Joseph Batch, late of the 6th Battalion of Native Infantry, deceased, to be granted to Mr. David Young, as a Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. CHALMER,
Fort St. George: 30th July, 1793. Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Elizabeth Reynolds, deceased, who was the Widow and Administratrix of Daniel Cameron, deceased, to be granted to George Reynolds as Husband to the said Deceased.

G. P. COOK,
Town Hall: 16th July, 1793 Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of late Lieut. William Wynn Ryland, deceased, to be granted to Tomboo Narrain, as Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.
Town Hall: 23d July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lieut. Lilly Watson, deceased, to be granted to Mr. David Young, as a Creditor to the said Deceased.

GEORGE CHALMER, Proctor
Fort St. George: 23d July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mr. Alexander Chalmer, deceased, to be granted to Mr. George Chalmer, as Brother to the said Deceased.

GEORGE CHALMER, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 23d July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Vynce Ramah Naig, deceased, which was unadministered by Vynce Rangapah Naig, deceased, to be granted Teevauzee Latchmana Naick and Nootalapaty Yauraujoolo Naick, the former as Brother in Law and the later as Son in Law to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 23d July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Butchoo Millea, deceased to be granted to Satooloo Chanchoo, Executor of Butchoo Latchemy Ammae Widow and Relect of Butchoo Milliah Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 23d July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of George Binny, Esq. deceased, having been granted unto Charles Binny, Esq. the sole Executor named therein,—Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the said George Binny, are requested to inform the Executor thereof, who will discharge the Same; and all Persons who are indebted to the Deceased, are requested to pay the Amount of their Debts to the Executor above named.

Mayors Court: 9th July, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is requested, that those who may have Advertisements for Insertion, in the Madras Courier, will send them to the Printing Office on or before 2 o'clock on Wednesdays, as otherwise they must inevitably be too late for Thursday's Courier.

It is also requested that those who mean to have their Advertisements continued, will mention the Number of Times they wish to have them inserted, at the Foot of their respective Orders.

Gentlemen about to change their place of Residence, will please to notify their Intentions to the Printer, that no mistake be made in the direction of this Paper.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN HALL.

THE Honorable the Mayor's Court have been pleased to call in the Probate, heretofore granted to William Boggie, of the last Will and Testament of John Hall, late of Fort St. George Merchant, deceased, and to grant Letters of Administration Pendente lite of the Estate and Effects of the said John Hall to Josias Du Pre Porcher and Henry Chichley Michel, of Fort St. George Merchants.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN HALL.

ALL Persons having any Demands upon the Estate of the late John Hall, are desired to send in the Same to Henry Chichley Michel and Josias Du Pre Porcher the Administrators Pendente lite, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the Amount of their respective Debts to the said Administrators immediately.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. Robert Henderson and Mr. John Henderson having agreed to enter into Partnership the 1st, of August next, they beg leave to inform the Public that all Business in the Commission Line and Public Sales will be carried on at Robert Henderson's House near the Walajah-Gate, from the 1st of August, under the Firm of Robert and John Henderson.

N. B. Robert and John Henderson beg leave to inform the Public, that they have no other joint Concern in Business than on Commission and Public Sales.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have any demand against the Estate of Lieut Bradshaw deceased, late of the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry, are desired to apply for Payment to John Hunter Administrator to the said Estate, on, or before the 5th of September next, after which Day no claim will be received, and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the Administrator.

Fort St. George: 31st July 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Capt. Robert Scouler, deceased, are requested to state them, with the Vouchers in Support of them, to Lieut. Paul Bose, the Acting Administrator, on or before the 1st Day of November next, as the Accounts of the Estate will then be finally closed—and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to the said Administator.

Fort St. George:
30th July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. HUSSEY begs leave to Inform the Public, that he is about to quit the Presidency, and having Appointed Mr. George Pasley Attorney at Law, his Attorney, that all those who stand indebted to him will Pay the Amount of their Debts into his hands, he being properly Authorised to Grant Receipts for the same.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE American Ship Canton will sail the first of August for [illegible] about the greatest Part of [illegible] China, having Freight or [illegible] her Cargo engaged—For [illegible] Passage apply to Capt. Mackay, at John Hendersons, Admiralty Street.

TEN THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.

TO Be lent on Approved Mortgage Security, apply to Mr. Cassin at his office in the Madras Exchange.

Fort St. George: 24th July, 1793.

FREIGHT FOR BENGAL

THE Danish Ship Minerva, Capt. Coulthard, is to sail from hence in 10 or 12 Days for Bengal.—Any person that may have Goods to send on Freight will be pleased to apply to Mr. Christiani.

TO BE SOLD.

A STRONG Bandy Horse, sound and free from vice, a Bandy with a Leather Hood and Harness but little worn.

Enquire of the Printer,

WILLIAM LEAMY,

PRESENTS his best Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have done him the kindness to purchase Goods at his Shop and as Leamy is now preparing to return to China by the first Opportunity, he intreats those who have not yet paid their Bills to have the Goodness to give immediate Orders to that Effect.

Fort St. George; 5th June, 1793.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of		Star Pags. 10,000
2	Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do.	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	500	4,000
18	Do.	250	4,500
40	Do.	100	4,000
80	Do.	50	4,000
2950	Do.	20	59,000
1	Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000
3105	Prizes amounting to		Star Pags. 100,000
6895	Blanks		
10,000	Tickets		

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Paschal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st of Sept. next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co.
Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE PRIZE AGENTS.

BY ROBERT & JOHN HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAH-GATE,

On Saturday the 3d of August

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE Cargo of the Prize Ship *Le Citoyen*, consisting of the following Articles:—

- 9 Casks of Red Wine,
- 197 Bundles of Gold Twist,
- 3 Barrels of Copper,
- 1 Cask of Nails,
- 4 Do. of Beef,
- 2 Do. of Flour,
- 1 Trunk of Earthen Ware,
- 1 Trunk of Hair Powder
- 1 Do. of Hats,
- 1 Elegant Clock,
- 20 Boxes of Oil,
- 4 Baskets of Do.
- 1 Box of Snuff,
- 1 Brass Pot,
- 1 Case of Cordials,
- 1 Medicine Chest,
- 1 Chest of Glass Ware,
- 67 Bags of Coffee,
- 2 Anchors,
- 9 Grapnels,
- 2 Liquor Cases,
- 200 Bars of Iron
- 163 Bundles of Do.

Also the following Articles landed from the French Prize Concord.

- 438 Bags of Paddy,
- 3 Bags of Rice,
- 2 Do. of Curry-combs, and Stirrup-irons,
- 2 Barrels of Brandy,
- 5 Empty Leaguers,
- 2 Hogsheads,
- 1 Keg,
- Some Buoy Ropes,
- Part of a Cable,
- Some old Iron and Iron Hoops
- 1 Iron Kettle.

By ROBERT & JOHN HENDERSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAW GATE,

On Tuesday next the 6th of August.

A Large Collection of Books and other Articles.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAH GATE,

On Friday 2d. August.

A Quantity of coloured Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths, a Silver-mounted Fowling Piece, a capital Riffle Gun, and an excellent Bandy almost new, an excellent Billiard Table with Maces, Quues, Balls and Lamps compleat and a Variety of other Articles.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAW GATE,

On Saturday the 3d. of August.

A Capital Dun-coloured Horse, warranted Sound he will answer for a Saddle Horse or Carriage, the Price paid for him lately was 225 Pagodas—also will be sold a Post Chaise and Harness.

BY E. BENT,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE SEA GATE.

On Friday the 2d. Instant, at 11 o'Clock

A Quantity of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sophas and Dressing Stands, some Plate, China-ware, English Claret in Lots, two Bandies, a Chariot Horse, and a Variety of other Articles.

On Monday the 4th Instant.

ABOUT 200 Vols. of Law Books, a quantity of Blond Lace, Casks of Perry and Cyder, some Bengal Candles and a Variety of other Articles.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITOR is much concerned to understand that the "POETRY" Published in the last Courier, Entitled; *A Song writ en for the Ash-Down Park Coursing Meeting*" and Suscribed W. HARRINGTON —was inserted by mistake with that Signature, *tho' sent to the Press with the Name of the abovementioned Gentleman affixed and accompanied by the subjoned Note*; but as since explained, entirely without his knowledge or having had any concern in the composition which is of old date and has been long in Print. The Editor must particularly request that in future no Person will practice a similar Imposition on the Press;—The consequence likely to result from such an unwarrantable liberty as it relates to individuals must be obvious, and he need not point out how unfair it is towards himself.

NOTE.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

MR. Harrington requests the Editor of the Courier, will be so good as to oblige him by the Insertion of the accompanying Song.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER, is unavoidably postponed for want of room: he shall if possible appear in our next.

ALBERT, may depend on a speedy attention to his wishes.

We are obliged to defer the insertion of many other favours, in consequence of the importance of our Europe News.

MADRAS:

THURSDAY, 1st. August.

WE have the Satisfaction of announcing to the Public, that Accounts have been received from Camp, of the safe Arrival there of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, who joined the Army on the 28th Ult. under a Salute of seventeen Guns.

The Detachment under the Command of Lieut. Col. Nesbit, consisting of his Majesty's 36th and 52d Regts. accompanied by the Flankers of the 2d European Regiment from the Presidency, marched into Camp on the 27th, and having taken up their Station on the right of the Line, were immediately put on the General Roster. Working Parties were busily employed clearing Ground about two Miles in front of the present Position of the Army, to which it was expected they would move in two or three Days.

Col. Giels with the whole of the Battering Train had arrived on the 30th Ultimo, as had also the Vellore Detachment on the 25th.

Major Petrie with the flank Companies of his Majesty's 71st and 74th Regts. were encamped on the Cuddalore Road within two Miles of the South Face of the Fort of Pondicherry; and Major Vigors with a Corps of about seven hundred Men, Europeans and Natives, were employed in preparing Fascines and Gabions for the ensuing Siege; a considerable Quantity of those Materials were also in great Forwardness at Cuddalore.

A Body of Troops from the Fort, had marched out on the Night of the 24th Ult. with some Intention of attacking Major Vigors, who with two flank Companies of the 1st Regt. of Europeans, had taken Post a few Days before at Monsieur Delashe's Garden-house; but finding that their Movements were observed, they returned without attempting any Thing further: Next Night the Major was reinforced by two Companies of the 3d Regt. and a Gun, supported also, by the Pickets in waiting, who took up a Position about a hundred Yards further in Front, in Order to cut off the Enemy's Retreat, in Case of a similar Attempt: but, as no subsequent Movement had been made from the Fort for this Purpose, it is fair to conclude that they considered the Repetition of such an Enterprize rather hazardous.

On the Morning of the 28th Ult. the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis was observed to get under Weigh and stand to the Northward of the Fort— where two Vessels were at Anchor—Conceiving those to be Transports which had found Means to elude the Vigilance of our Squadron in the Night, the MINERVA in Order to cut them out, steered her Course so close to the Fort, that she sustained a heavy Fire of Shot and Shells from the Enemy's Works, which however, the ADMIRAL only deigned to notice, by returning a few Shot into the Town: the ARMY having witnessed so interesting a Scene, expected something serious to follow, but were agreeably disappointed on finding that the above Vessels belonged to us, having been dispatched from Madras, some Days before, with Grain for the Use of the Troops, but it seems—mistaking Pondicherry for Cuddalore, they had in the Night taken up, the Position before mentioned: on perceiving their Error, they immediately stood to the Southward, and soon reached Cuddalore, where they immediately cast Anchor.

Those Vessels prove to have been the Aurora, Capt. Neale, and the Prince of Wales, Capt. Robinson, the Former we understand was struck by a Shot from the Fort, which pierced her Side, but did no other material Damage. The Enemy's Guns appeared to have been very indifferently served.

On the 29th, considerable Rejoicings took Place, in the Fort, and they continued playing off Fire-works and discharging Volleys of Musquetry during the whole of the same Night: the Cause of this extraordinary Display of seeming Mirth and Festivity was not known in Camp, and as it is impossible to judge of the Actions of an undisciplined Rabble, by any just Inference from existing Circumstances, nothing but improbable conjecture could be the result of any Reasoning on this Head.

Of the present State of the Garrison, we have heard very contradictory Accounts, without being able to affix to either, any certain Degree of Authenticity: it is however universally allowed that the Situation of the respectable Inhabitants of the Place, is very deplorable, as the System of Equality was rigidly enforced by the Soldiery, who threatened all those of a contrary Opinion with immediate Persecution. Persons invested with the Semblance of Authority, inspired no Respect, and the Plans pursued for the Defence of the Settlement, if Plans they could be termed, were entirely dictated by what is called the *Colonial Assembly*, consisting of a furious Banditti bound by no Laws, and prone to the Exercise of the most vicious and abandoned Pursuits.

Their Want of Military Stores is generally believed, and indeed their Endeavours towards establishing Powder Mills in different Parts of the Fort, and their Backwardness in firing at our reconnoitring Parties, who have occasionally approached their Works very nearly, are sure Indications of their Distress in this Respect.

On the first Approach of our Troops under COL. FLOYD about five hundred Bullocks and thirty-seven Horses were said to be collected in the Fort; but as a considerable Diminution of the above Number, must by this Time have taken Place, from various Causes, we have Reason to think that their Stock of Animal Food is nearly expended:—the Horses appear to be employed, in accomodating a small Body of Troopers, who are kept in constant Exercise, within the Range of their Shot.—The Article of Rice, is lately much enhanced in Value, and Desertions were consequently expected, though it appears that the extreme Precautions of the Enemy in gaurding against such Disasters, had hitherto prevented this taking Place to any considerable Extent.

CAPTAIN BRAITHWAITE *Aid de Camp* to the COMMANDER IN CHIEF was we understand to summon the Fort of PONDICHERRY immediately after the junction of COL. GIELS, so that the fate of this Garrison was soon likely to be determined: conjectures were various respecting what might be the result, but as we have no sure criterion whereby to judge of the probable event we shall not hazard an opinion on the subject: we fear however, that where *Factions* predominate, and all *Honorary distinctions* are destroyed, that the voice of Justice, Reason or Humanity will have but few abettors.

WE hear that a Meeting was held yesterday morning at the Public Rooms, for the purpose of establishing a Soceiety of ARCHERS. Much skill and dexterity was exhibited by several Gentlemen who attended, and who have been particularly zealous for a revival of this elegant and manly exercise. There can be little doubt of its meeting with the encouragement and support it deserves, as tending to promote health and rational entertainment. The Society we understand, have already determined to confirm their former resolution, by giving a Ball to their Friends, and to have their meetings for the purpose of shooting once every fortnight.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction we understand, that some of the principal European and Native Merchants of this Settlement, have it in contemplation to raise such a sum of Money by subscription, as will be sufficient to purchase a proper Vessel, and fit her out as a letter of Marque, to be presented to GOVERNMENT for the present service, in order to be employed by the *Admiral* in such a manner as he may find necessary; and at the expiration of the War, to sell the ship, and apply the produce for the relief of those Widows and Orphans who may eventually have lost their Husbands and Parents in the present expedition against Pondicherry: so public spirited a proposal must doubtless meet the unanimous support of the community, whenever it is brought forward.

WE are extremely happy to learn, by accounts from Palamcottah, that Lieutenant Brownrigg with 16 Kings Recruits from the WINTERTON, and Mr. Dale the third Mate had arrived there on the 25th of last month from *Tutecorin*, on their way to MADRAS. The intelligence received, on this occasion confirms the short statement already published in our last COURIER of the *Ladies* and *Crew* of the WINTERTON, being all safely arrived at the MAURITIUS.

WE feel very singular pleasure in being able from respectable authority, to contradict the account given in our last Paper of the Death of Lieutenant Johnston of the Engineers; and we are happy in the opportunity of announcing to this Gentleman's friends, that he is likely to continue in the enjoyment of their Society. The news of his Death, was conveyed to us, by some Brother Officers of his whose veracity we had no reason to question, and who we are willing to believe then thought it to be true.

DEATH.

At the Presidency yesterday. John Collis Towyn, Esq. late a Major of Cavalry on this establishment.

BOMBAY COURIER.

On Sunday last arrived at this Port the Sloop Cornwallis from Muscat which place she left the 17th June—This Vessel is the property of Major Macdonald, who took charge of a Europe Packet which had lately arrived at Muscat.

The Packet contains intelligence from England till towards the end of February, and from the Continent so far down as the middle of March.

16th February.

Rear Admiral Goodal, an Officer much and deservedly esteemed is Commander in Chief of the Spanish fleet destined to act in concert with that of Great Britain in the ensuing campaign.

The following General Officers are added to the British staff, Viz:

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K B. S. L. Morris, James Grant, and Sir William Erskine, Bart. Major Generals George Garth, Ralph Abercromby, George Hotham, and Thomas Musgrave.

Advices from Gibraltar announce, that all the States of Barbary, have ordered their corsairs to act against France.

Lord Hood was to sail on the 12th of March, with a formidable fleet for the Mediterranean.

Lord Amherst is commander in Chief of the army.

Admiral M'Bride had shifted his Flag from the Iphigenia to the Leopard.

Deal, February 16th—Sailed his Majesty's ships Iphigenia, Captain Sinclair, and Aligator, with the Nimble Cutter as Convoy to the Exeter, Berrington, and Rodney, East Indiamen.

It would appear that the Iphigenia only gave convoy thro' the Channel for she is mentioned in a subsequent paper as having put back to Plymouth, and brought in a French Privateer, which she took on her return.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 19.

The following ships this day received orders to hold themselves in readiness for foreign Service on the shortest Notice, Vizt.—

Ships	Guns	Commanders.
Queen	98	Hutt
Orion	74	Duckworth
Leopard	50	Maude.

The late promotion of Admirals of the British navy extends as far down on the list of Captains as the name of Captain Allen Gardner which is included.

We are assured that there is on the carpet, a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and Russia, in consequence of which, Russia will furnish a certain number of troops and vessels in the operations resolved on against France. Another treaty of alliance and commerce is going to be concluded between our Court and that of M[illegible] Spain has already commenced hostilities against France.

February 19th—22d.

The opposition are very assiduous in endeavouring to prevent the continuance of the war against France. Five Articles which Mr. Fox moved on the 18th, and of which the first commences with saying " that it is not the interest of Great Britain nor in her power, to go to war with the French", were rejected by a plurality of 270, against 44 voices. A protest against the war by Mr. Gray on the 21st, under the form of a motion, was thrown out without debate or division.

Lord Auckland, British Ambassador in Holland, has received dispatches which announce, that in consequence of the French having entered the territory of the United Provinces, the English have resolved to send them immediate assistance. The Duke of York is to leave London next Monday, with 2000 guards, which will be accompanied by some companies of dragoons and some battallions of Artillery. The Duke of York is to have the title of Commander in Chief of the British and Hanoverian troops on the continent. Many English regiments are on their march for the coast; part intended for the continent and part to cover the different places in England, which are most exposed to the French by sea. Our levies for land and sea service continue with the greatest ardour. The House of Commons have voted 437,837 £ for 9947 men for the army, 130 950 for 100 independant companies of Infantry 265,450 for the Militia; 65,000£ for provisions and other necessaries, 15609£ for a body of Light-horse for Jamaica, &c. &c.

Bank 162.—India, 196½—3 per Cent cons. 72½.

Hanover, February 4th—We are now certain that 16,000 of our troops are to march viz.—12,000 to the Netherlands, and 4000 as our contingent to the Imperial army—General Freytag will command the 12,000, to which 8000 English troops will be joined with a strong

detachment of Dutch, and the Duke of York will have the command in Chief of the whole army.

General Dumourier was at Antwerp on the 11th Feb. [illegible] which is intended to be the concent [illegible] of the French forces.

B[illegible], February 5th—In the Gazette of this day it is ſaid that in conſequence of the information which has been received of the *Judiciary aſſaſſination* of the King of France, the Court to expreſs it's grief for the unmerited fate of that mo[illegible] has gone into mourning for a month [illegible]ng has done the ſame at Frankfort [illegible] his ſuite—The ſame paper mentions that by Order of his Majeſty, the Academy of ſciences have expunged M. Condorcet from the liſt of their members, on account of his violent democratical and revolutionary principles.—The Academy of ſciences at Peterſburgh have done the ſame.

CLEVES—*20th February* 1793.

The poſt from France, Brabant, Liege, and from the neighbouring countries to this quarter, continues to be interrupted. Battalions of Anſpach, in the ſervice of the united provinces, and which were in garriſon at Nimegun, are going forward to Venlo; the Artillery of the city of Grave has alſo paſſed for that place. The head quarters of the Pruſſian army, under the command of Duke Frederick Auguſtus of Brunſwick is at Kempen, in Cologne, That army is continually receiving new reinforcements as well as the Auſtrian army under General Clairfayt, whoſe head quarters are at Nuys. By this poſition the junction of the two armies is completely ſecured, and they can afford each other mutual ſuccours. They will amount together on the 1ſt of March to 60.000 well diſciplined troops.

21ſt FEBRUARY.

We have recived account that General Clairfayt is in motion for this quarter.

HAGUE, *February 21ſt.*

A Courier has paſſed this, going with all ſpeed from England to Germany; and another has arrived going with the ſame expedition from Ruſſia to England. Since the arrival of the laſt, a report has ſpread that Ruſſia will equip a fleet to act againſt France in the ſummer.

This ſquadron is to carry a large body of troops for the protection of Holland. The French have entered Holland; inveſted Breda; and are at no great diſtance from Bergen-op-Zoom. General Dumourier on entering Holland publiſhed a declaration, addreſſed to the people. The ſtyle and ſubſtance of it are calculated, like a quack doctor's bill, to deceive the ignorant and credulous. The General aſſents that the Dutch are all ſlaves: that the Stadholder is a tyrant: that the handful of Pruſſians, (as he calls them by way of bravado) and the Duke of Brunſwick whom he (the General) chaſed from the plains of Champagne, were ſufficient to put the Dutch under the yoke: that the Dutch have broke the treaty of alliance of 1782: that the Stadholder has always favoured the Engliſh trade at the expence of the Dutch: that he is at this moment delivering to the Engliſh all the important ſettlements; the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon and all the commerce of India: that he (Dumourier) will over-run Holland with 60,000 men not as an enemy, but as a friend &c. &c. To which the States General anſwer that they have not heard any thing reſpecting their loſs of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon &c. that they could not have broke the alliance of 1782; as the alliance alluded to was not concluded until 1785: and finally that they do not wiſh for French freedom, nor French fraternity, which tend only to deſolation and to overthrow all religion and true liberty.

February 24th.

The Engliſh forces will be the firſt ſuccour that Holland will receive from her Allies.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *February 25th.*

The French have ſummoned Maeſtright; and Lieutenant General Prince Frederic de Heſſe Caſſel, who is Governor, has replied, that he will defend it to the laſt extremity.

LEYDEN, *March 3d.*

Breda capitulated to General Dumourier, on Monday the 25th February.—The Duke of York arrived at the Hague on the 28th of February. He embarked at Sheerneſs on board the Siren frigate.

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, Feb. 11th.

The fate of our provinces, both with reſpect to their independence as a nation, and their exterior concerns, ſtill remians in the greateſt uncertainty. The approaching campaign alſo offers a very dubious perſpective. Letters from Aix-la-chapelle inform us, that five battalions of Auſtrian infantry, ſix of cavalry, three of cuiraſſiers, and three of Huſſars, are arrived at Cologne, and that a ſtill more conſiderable number were hourly expected. In ſome few ſkirmiſhes, which have lately taken place between the advanced poſts of the Frecnh and Imperialiſts, the latter have taken about fifty priſoners. whom they conducted to Cologne General Clairfait having cauſed ſeveral corps of troops to advance, the advanced poſts of the French have been obliged to fall back. The French Generals have been under the neceſſity, in their turn, to bring forward ſome troops to reinforce their advanced guard: It ſtill however proved too weak; and was forced to retreat further, whilſt theſe things are carrying on on the part of the Imperialiſts, the Pruſſian army, commanded by Prince Fredrick of Brunſwick (freſh troops for which arrive at Weſel continually, independent of the Hanoverian corps expected at Oſnaburgh) preſs the French under the command of General Miranda on the Meuſe and towards Ruremonde; and ſeveral regiments or diviſions are haſtening to reinforce the advanced guard of General Lamorliere, who is apprehenſive of an immediate attack on the part of the Pruſſians. The 3d regt. of dragoons ſet off from Bruſſels the day before yeſterday to join him.

EXTRACTS from the BENGAL PAPERS.

A Gentleman in town, received a letter on Thurſday laſt, announcing the arrival of Commodore Cornwallis at Kedgeree, with a ſquadron conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, two frigates and two armed brigs.—We are ſorry, however, to learn, that this reſpectable fleet, and more reſpectable commander, has dwindled into *Commodore* Wheatly, of the *frigate* Henry—Capt. Forbes, of the *line of battle ſhip* Fort William—Capt. Frayer, of the *frigate* Bombay, and two maſters and commanders of Pilot Schooners. The line of battle ſhip, and frigates are bound to Madras, with rice; the *armed brigs*, we *believe*, will return after ſeeing their companions into 18 fathoms water.

On Saturday evening, the Hon. Company's brig the Sea Horſe, commanded by Lieut. Thomas, arrived in the river from the Andaman Iſlands, which ſhe left the 1ſt inſtant. On the ſame day, Lieut. Thomas ſpoke the Venus, Capt. Shepherd, bound from hence to Prince of Wales's Iſland, where Mr. Thomas thinks ſhe muſt have arrived about the 6th inſtant.

This will prove a fortunate circumſtance for the eaſtern traders, who will hear of war, and provide accordingly, before the French can poſſibly ſend any force to that quarter. The Governor at Pulo Penang would no doubt immediately diſpatch information to the Dutch ſettlements in the Streights of Banca, and to Batavia, where it is by no means unlikely, conſiderable captures may be made, but alſo thoſe ſhips which have failed, expoſed to much danger.—Theſe conjectures are formed on the authenticity of the following particulars:

By the dawk, of Saturday, a Gentleman in town received a letter from Batavia, via Bombay, dated the 27th April, which mention, that the Brig Calcutta, Capt. Moore, freighted from this port with the Dutch Company's Opium, arrived there in March laſt, after an extraordinary quick paſſage of only twenty-three days, from the Pilot.—There were ſeveral French ſhips at Batavia, endeavouring to get cargoes of Sugar, but an embargo on the exportation of that article, which was laid on the 15th April, had obliged the French owners to depart, ſome half loaded, and others in ballaſt.

The above letter came in the ſhip Alexander of Bombay, formerly commanded by Captain Skiddy, who we are ſorry to learn, died at Batavia, ſoon after his arrival there.

Previous to Lieut. Thomas's leaving the Andamans, the Hampſhire, Capt. Reid, had arrived from Madras with intelligence of the War.—Capt. Reid proceeded to Prince of Wales's Iſland the 14th ultimo.

Laſt Friday arrived from the Andamans, the Cornwallis, Captain Wales—Major Kydd is come round on her.

We are happy to find, that the new ſettlement was in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate when the Cornwallis failed.

The Morning Star, Capt. Newton, which we mentioned in our laſt, as having gone aground juſt below Fort William, has been got off with very little damage, and is now ſafe at her moorings off Chandpaul Ghaut.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

The Speaker after returning from preſenting the addreſs at St. James's read His Majeſty's anſwer to the Houſe.

MOTION FOR AN EMBASSY TO FRANCE,

Mr. Fox, who we are concerned to obſerve, laboured under a ſevere cold and hoarſeneſs, briefly ſtated, that in the motion which he would have the honor to ſubmit to the Houſe, he wiſhed to have it underſtood, that he did not mean to advert in the leaſt, or to give any opinion as to the preſent Government or Revolution of France. If thoſe who were inclined to draw compariſons pleaſed to make one between that country and the States of Barbary, he ſhould remain ſilent as being irrevelant to the object which he had in view. This country had never manifeſted any objection to the Court ſending a Conſul to Algiers, and therefore he could not conceive that the nation would be degraded or contaminated by ſending an Ambaſſador to to France. He was of opinion, that if a war could be prevented by opening a negociation with that nation, that it was the duty of Adminiſtration to treat with that power if, in the preſent poſture of affairs, it were ſaid, this was not a time the moſt proper he would heartily agree; as in his mind it ſhould have been done from the beginning.

He would, therefore, for the purpoſes of peace, and the prevention of hoſtilities, move, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he might be graciouſly pleaſed to ſend an Ambaſſador to France, empowering him to treat and negotiate with ſuch perſons as at preſent compoſed the exiſting Government.

Mr. GREY ſeconded the motion.

Lord SHEFFIELD, with great warmth, oppoſed the motion. He was ſhocked at the idea, that England ſhould ſo far condeſcend, and ſully the national character, be being the firſt to acknowledge a band of diabolical robbers. Who, he exclaimed, would wiſh to conſort or form an alliance with a rabble that called itſelf a Government, and was incapable of controuling its own banditti of mercileſs freebooters? The next ſtep which he would expect to follow, was an invitation to them to overrun this country: and here he called on the people of England to contemplate the conſequence. Then thoſe men would be murdered, who dared prevent their wives from being debaſed, and the chaſtity of their daughters from being violated. There were, ſome he ſaid in this country that would ſolicit a revolution; but the majority of the people were too loyal to render ſuch ſchemes ſucceſsful. The conſequence of ſuch proceedings would be inſurrections, bloodſhed, anarchy, and confuſion; and all thoſe who agreed to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motions would ſubſcribe, in his opinion, to ſuch wicked doctrines. His Lordſhip confeſſed, that he often admired the principles and ſplendid talents of the Right Hon. Gentleman; but in the preſent inſtance, he was as anxious to abandon them, as on former occaſions he was active in ſupporting them with a zeal approaching to enthuſiaſm.

Mr. STANLEY moſt vehemently proteſted againſt the motion: he declared, that he never heard ſentiments that gave him more uneaſineſs than thoſe uttered by Mr. Fox. He heard them with indignation, and would oppoſe them while he had breath. The ſpeeches of the Right Hon. Gentleman were enough to drive the country to inſurrection, [*a general cry of No! No! from all parts of the Houſe*] if, continued he, the wiſe Proclamation of his Majeſty did not operate to the preſervation of order. He was ſurpriſed how any man could be an advocate for any people who would aboliſh all honorary diſtinctions, and gloried in their irreligion.

Mr. M. A, TAYLOR declared himſelf of thoſe principles which on all occaſions, actuated the mover of the preſent queſtions. He would ſupport the motion of this night, and return to his conſtituents the next day, without loſing a friend, notwithſtanding the petty exertions of Government were not wanting to render him unpopular among thoſe whom he had the honor of repreſenting. It was ſevere, he ſaid, to reproach his Hon. Friend with acting unconſtitutionally, or wiſhing to excite rebellion and treaſon, while he declared himſelf partial to that Conſtitution alone, which conſiſted of a King, Lords, and Commons. But if, even in ſuch a Conſtitution it were notorious, that abuſes did exiſt, a timely reform ſhould prevent it from total decay.

If Miniſters ſay, that they are ſupported by the ſenſe of the country in conſequence of the Addreſs voted to his Majeſty laſt night, he muſt remind them that they made the ſame boaſt with reſpect to Ruſſia, and afterward abandoned a meaſure which had ſo far the ſanction of the people. The melancholy inſtance of the American war was alſo a caſe ſtrictly analogous to the preſent, There the people were ſaid to ſupport what was begun in pride, and ended in fruitleſs bloodſhed, and almoſt national bankruptcy.

Mr. LOVEDEN ſaid, that when French enemies and domeſtic foes combined to ſubvert the Conſtitution, it behoved every good citizen to reſiſt their machinations. No ſober man, he ſaid, could adopt the motion without being a favourer of ſedition and anarchy, In his mind if we were to purſue this new-fangled doctrine, we ſhould wreſt from the King, Lords, and Commons, their conſtitutional power. [*Mr. Loveden was proceeding by introducing ſome extraneous matter; but ſat down on being called to order by the Speaker.*]

Mr. GREY profeſſed that he did not riſe becauſe that he thought it neceſſary to exculpate his friend from the abſurd inſinuations of thoſe who oppoſed him: nor did he conceive that he could add any thing after what had been ſtated by his Right Hon. Friend, to prove to the Houſe the neceſſity of adopting the motion. If it were aſſerted that thoſe were ſtirrers up of ſedition or inſurrection, who oppoſed the Addreſs, he would retort by ſpeaking the truth, in doing which, he muſt attribute to the Proclamation every diſturbance which has ſince occurred in the country. In anſwer to the arguments uſed by his Right Hon. Friend he had heard nothing; but high ſounding words of the ferocious conduct of the French and high finiſhed pictures of tumults, maſſacres, and inſurrections.

The intent of ſuch language was obvious, it was to excite the feelings of Engliſhmen, naturally humane, to extirpate this band of robbers, as they have been termed. But while he was reſolved to ſupport, with the laſt drop of his blood, the Conſtitution of this country, ſo was he not leſs inclined to adopt any meaſure that would avert the dreadful calamity of war.

If his Majeſty's Miniſters wiſhed to treat with the French, why do they ſay the preſent is not the moment? If the time is not fit, the fault reſts with this country, France being never averſe to receive our miniſter. If ſuch arguments mean any thing, they mean this—That they are never to treat with that Republic, or if we are to treat with them, ſay the Miniſters, "Let us have a little war firſt, and when we can fight no longer, then he will treat with thoſe barbarians, as a matter of neceſſity.".

Having ſaid ſo much, he admitted that he had long fought up for the Conſtitution with a choſen few, who had been calumniated, not only by thoſe who deſerted; but by others, hoſtile to every ſentiment of reformation, and every ſenſe of political juſtice, Though he were left alone in that honorable ſtation, he ſhould ſtill continue to reſiſt every attack made on the Conſtitution, and every meaſure likely to precipitate the country into deſtruction and ruin.

The Hon. FREDERICK NORTH obſerved, that the Bill of Rights conſtituted his political Creed, and he ſincerely believed that his Majeſty's Miniſters were actuated by ſimilar ſentiments. He ſaid, in adopting the Addreſs, the Houſe ſo far took away all reſponſibility from the Miniſters. He conceived that they were exculpated from any errors by the Act of the Houſe. He was averſe to treat with a people incapable of protecting themſelves. He did not ſee that we could profit either by ſuch ſupport, or by forming any ſuch alliance. If the Convention was incapable of protecting the King from the ferocity of the mob, while conducting to the Tribunal, he wiſhed to know what aſſurance, from ſuch authority, could make us hope for the fruits of a permanent alliance.

Mr. Fox roſe to explain; he ſaid, that the Hon. Member miſconceived him, if he ſuppoſed, by the motion, that he wiſhed for an alliance with the preſent Government of France.

Colonel TARLETON underſtood it to be the characteriſtic of Engliſh loyalty to be obedient, yet independent. While the people obeyed, they ſhould alſo watch the artifices of Adminiſtration with care and circumſpection. If the motion paſſed in the affirmative, and that the treaty with France could not obviate the neceſſity of war, however he may at preſent reſiſt the idea, yet he pledged himſelf in ſuch caſe, that no exertion of his, in his profeſſional capacity, ſhould be wanting that could be in the leaſt productive of victory.

Mr. JENKINSON was ſurpriſed, during the preſent diſcuſſion, that Oppoſition had ſo *dreadful a dread* of war, when he reverted to their ſentiments in the year 1787. The language then held was that war was neceſſary, though the country was poor and impoveriſhed, and now when ſhe is rich and opulent, and the French without reſources, we hear violent harangues for peace from thoſe who on that occaſion; were ſo ſanguine for war. It appeared, he ſaid, from the ſpeech of Chabot, that it coſt the French 19,0C000 ſterling every three months to ſupport the war. So that if in her preſent impoveriſhed ſtate, when it is probable we ſhould have Spain as our ally, a power, that in 1787 was our enemy, he had no heſitation, he ſaid, to predict our ſucceſs.

The preſent queſtion is not, whether we have acted right or wrong in not negociating with France. Honor forbads it: policy

is scarcely concerned in the transaction. Great Britain and France ever have, and ever will be rival nations. The aggrandizement of one is always an object of jealousy to each nation! though we may attempt to conciliate, in vain we look to secure friends. He next entered into a long harangue on the confidence that ought ever to be reposed by Parliament in the Minister. France he declaimed against as being ever the scourge of the humane race. In her prosperity, she was, by her intrigues, the common disturber of Europe. In her councils, she will continue the same. Barbarous and profligate, the noblest monuments of antiquity she has defaced, humanity she has outraged, and her religion polluted; and when such evils happen, and the authors of them are applauded it is, but a poor consolation to say we have been foiled. He concluded with an eulogy on Mr. Wyndham, with whom, though he differed in trifles, yet, the great principle by which both were actuated, he thought it the proudest moment of his life to acknowledge, was exactly the same. For these reasons he would negative the motion.

Mr. Erskine professed himself displeased with the smiles that adorned the countenances of some Gentlemen on the other side of the House, when subjects of the most serious nature that ever called forth the consideration of the British Senate, were at that moment discussing. This kind of comtemptuous ridicule was unbecoming, and in his mind highly reprehensible. He said, it seemed to be the object of the Ministers, to misrepresent where they could not defeat in argument; and in this predicament stood Mr. Fox, who never once defended the French government or the circumstance, that succeeded the Revolution. He declared his reverence for and attachment to the Constitution. He was not ashamed of the enthusiasm he felt for Mr. Fox, and if the Noble Lord (Sheffield) was ashamed of being once among the firm supporters of his honorable friend, he wished not only to participate in the misfortune, but to bear the whole burthen of the disgrace. He was concerned to see the passion which distinguished the conduct of many Gentlemen since the commencement of the present session, and always ended in misrepresentation. When the Parliament first assembled, he understood it was for the purpose of voting an address, expressive of gratitude to his Majesty, for declaring war against France. He thought the measure rash and precipitate. He was of opinion, that nothing inconsistent with the honor of the nation ought to be left undone, to prevent the dreadful calamities of war.

With respect to Mr. Fox, he seriously conceived that he was a man sent into the world by a singular interposition of Providence, to save from destruction this country, and to expose the politics of such as would precipitate her into eternal ruin. His vast mind was superiorly formed to give energy and effect to the constitution, and while he embraced those objects, which inferior men could not comprehend, it was not astonishing that the feebleness of his adversaries should substitute taunts and indecent reflections for argument and decent language. Administration had insinuated that insurrections and conspiracies exist in the country, but they are challenged in vain to prove their assertions. These reports reminded him of the ghost that every one had heard of, but no one had seen. It was rather severe, he said, when any gentleman at the side of the House where he had the honor of sitting, offered his opinion on the expediency of sending a Minister to France that he had to encounter calumny and invective, he was pronounced a conspirator and an alien to the Constitution. It was customary to load every person who differed from Government in their speeches or their writings, with reproaches and treasonable intentions. But he could answer for himself and his friends that they offered no opinion whatever on the affairs of France, and while they recommended a measure that would probably prevent the spilling of much blood, and the exhausting of our treasures, they were also attached to the British Constitution as settled by their ancestors, and would defend it with their lives against the invasion of foreign foes, or the intrigues of domestic enemies.

Mr. Wyndham acknowledged, that when any measure proceeded from Mr. Fox, it was not without the greatest anxiety that he refused his assent to it. What the judgment of his Right Hon. Friend was, every one knew—How pure his motives, how eminent his integrity, it would be as impertinent in him to explain, as it would be in any one to waste the time of the House in discussing positions that were acknowledged by all mankind. However wide, therefore, the difference that subsisted between his Right Hon. Friend and him, he was persuaded, that it was only that species of difference which exists between two persons, beholding the same object from two distinct points of view.—He was persuaded that it was not a difference that extended to principle. Having paid this just tribute to Mr. Fox, he hoped that he should not appear to have been bribed to it, by the partial compliments he had received from his Right Hon. Friend; he hoped that it would be seen to be the genuine result of conviction; the unbiassed consequence of experience.

Mr. Whitbread, conceiving it to be a right inheritant in the people to know the opinions of their Representatives on all political subjects, contended that it was the duty of their Representatives to declare those opinions. The abilities of Mr. Wyndham were the theme of his admiration, but that admiration would not suffer him to surrender his own opinion. Many of the reasons alledged by that Gentleman were not just; and some of the facts stated by him had never come to his knowledge before. It indeed had alarmed him to hear, and would be a great misfortune for the Country to know, that *England had formed part of the Confederation against France.* The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, "Shall this "Country be the first to withdraw herself "from the Confederation against France?" These were his very words. They had so much alarmed him, and had impressed themselves with such force on his memory, that he believed he had stated them with strict correctness.

The French Republic had been [illegible] as disavowed by the world. The fact was not so—There were Ambassadors resident at Paris, who had been there before the abolition of the monarchy, and had remained there ever since. Sweden had an Ambassador there, and even Holland; and for his own part he could not conceive that any dangerous consequences would have resulted to Lord Gower, if he had remained there also.

As it had became particularly necessary at this period for every man to express his attachment to the Constitution, he would declare that he was attached to the good parts of it, but not to its abuses.—Those abuses he would attempt to correct—he would attach himself to Mr. Fox, and to those glorious men who defended him—while they remained in the gap, his strength and energy should be exerted in fighting by their side—while they preserved their patriotism he might with reason exclaim—*de republica non est desperandum.*

Mr. Grant, in order to prove the offensive disposition of France, stated, that after passing the decree against offensive wars was put by the National Assembly, a Mr. Chavier had written a Treatise to prove that wars were desirable—that it was proper for France to go to war with the first nation that lay in her way. If she could not go with the first, then the second. Like the Doctor in *Moliere's M. de Porceaunac*, who, when his patient had escaped out of his hands, seized the first man he met with, and made him undergo a course of physic.

France, he contended, had left no room for an independent nation to negociate with her. She was not surprised at Great Britain not sending any Ambassador;—she did not seem to want any. If consequence inimical to the public tranquillity were produced, they would certainly proceed from those who first agitated the question of sending an Ambassador.—Indeed all the arguments used in support of Mr. Fox's proposition, seemed to be metaphysical. Mr. Whitbread had insisted that the right of navigating rivers belonged to every country, through which such rivers [illegible]. This was a right deduced from metaphysics.

The learned Gentleman, after some remarks on the injustice of the French in opening the Scheldt, concluded with declaring that he should vote against the motion.

Sir William Yonge compared the French to the Romans, in refusing to treat with the King of Prussia until he had evacuated their territories. They would perhaps say to us, "We will not treat with you until you disarm." He did not wish to have it as an article in our Commercial Treaty with France, that they should be free to import plots, treason, and sedition, into this country. He mentioned several Clubs, called the Clubs of the Twenty-two, patronized by a man of 400l. a year, whose name he had given in the to Secretary of State.

Mr. Burke said the language of the Hon. Gentleman who had supported the motion, tended to deaden the spirit of the people, and discourage them from maintaining a War with spirit. He again alluded to the reception of Messrs. Frost, &c. in France, as Ambassadors from the people. Our Ambassadors, if we sent any there, from the Court, would be regarded as gods of the *Minorum Gentium*. They would not know how to conduct themselves with respect to citizen Paine, and Frost. 'When gods met gods and jostled in the dark, dreadful work might be expected. On the one side of the bar of the Assembly would appear the King's Ambassador, and on the other Envoys of the people. His Majesty would then be regularly accused before Judge Paine; and sentence of tyranny would no doubt be pronounced upon Him. The Romans would indeed admit before them the King of Cappadocia, or of Pergamus as suppliants; but in no other character.

Mr. Courtenay, alluding to the speech of Mr. Grant, contended, that he had laid down three propositions; the first was; That Great Britain was actually at war—the second; That to send an Ambassador would be to supplicate; The third, was, That it was the political duty of this Country to exterminate all the people of France, *because they were Metaphysicians*. Mr. Burke however had proceeded to a greater extent, having damned all Frenchmen to the *third and fourth generation*.

After stating that Mr. Burke had made amends for the pathos of his exordium, by the farcical nature of the peroration of his speech, he contended that the Duke of Brunswick had adopted sentiments in the Right Hon. Gentleman's *Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*, and had expanded it into his infamous Proclamation. In fact, from the whole tenor of his writing and his declaration, the Right Hon Gentleman seemed to conceive that Kings professed a patent for carrying on war and carnage, and devastation.

He confessed that he had not been in France "in the days of chivalry"—He had not seen seventeen years ago "delightful visions" in that country—But he had been there a short time since, when he saw fights that would have "created a soul under the ribs of death"—He saw fathers devoting their sons, wives their husbands, mothers their children, to the service of their country. Oh! if there were men to whom this sight would not be grateful, he had only to say, those men were not objects of his envy!

Indeed he felt sorrowful in the extreme, when he read the audacious, the unprincipled, the shocking manifestoes of the Duke of Brunswick; but that sorrow was changed to rapture when a short time subsequent to the publication of the last manifesto the Duke and his disciplined ruffians were driven disgracefully out of France. He rejoiced at the subsequent successes of the French. Their glorious expedition at Brabant—their liberation of Flanders.

In the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Burke had declared that is was his intention to have proposed an amendment. If he had carried that, insurrections for the Church and King would have been the consequence all over the Kingdom.

Insurrections seemed to be peculiarly grateful to the present Administration; they had been so fond of them, that the troops sent to *Kennington Common* to wait for an insurrection, were almost starved to death. This reminded him of a story of Lord Craven, in the reign of Charles the Second. His Lordships was always present at fires;—A house being burnt in the city, the King asked if Lord Craven was there. "Oh yes," exclaimed a Courtier in reply," he was there waiting for the fire hours before it broke out."

Having congratulated Mr. Dundas on the acquisition of Mr. Bruke, he lamented that the latter Gentlemen never acceded to reason; but was always the dupe of his imagination. His imagination exhibited a *Magic Lanthorn* before his eyes, and *murders massacres, Marat, Robespierre, Frost* and *Tom Payne* danced before him in fearful confusion.

In conclusion Mr. Courtenay declared that Mr. Burke had carried Buffoonery so far, that he had even made him serious.

Mr. Sheridan said, he saw no reason why they should wait for the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he and his friends, who were with him, had enemies enough to contend with without waiting for another.

Mr. Dundas said [illegible]ew words against the motion. He said [illegible] of the French had been such, as that, if we had an Ambassador there, we should have recalled him.

Mr. Fox concluded the debate by summing up, in a very brief manner, the arguments which had been in reply to the observation of Mr. Dundas. He said, that when an Ambassador was ordered to leave a Court without taking a leave, it was an indication of war; instead of which, his Majesty had told the House that he would take every precaution to preserve peace. He said he would not take the sense of the House upon his motion; his reason for making it was that the people might know the cause for which they were going to war.

The motion was then negatived without a division.

Lord Fielding withdrew his notice of motion for Monday, for a partial suspension of the Habeas Act.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on the 14th instant, it was resolved without a division upon the question, that on that day three weeks they would, in a Committee of the whole House, take into consideration their representation of the people.

The Attorney General also presented an Alien Bill, on the model of that lately passed here, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

In the Session of the 15th, the Alien Bill was read a second time; when Mr. Grattan, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Curran, spoke a few words to declare they would not give any opposition to the Bill, to shew such as were of seditious and levelling principles, that they were not to expect any countenance from that House. The Bill was then read clause by clause, and agreed to.

Major Hobart said, he should at an early day call the attention of the House to that part of the speech, which recommends the taking into consideration the cause of the Roman Catholics; and also he should have the pleasure of recommending something for the improvement of manufactures in that country.

ANECDOTE.

UNDER THE FOUR STAGES OF CRUELTY, *from Hogarth illustrated.*

The following practical lesson of humanity given to a little chimney-sweeper, had a better effect, than a volume of ethics. The young soot-merchant was seated upon an ale-house bench, and had in one hand his brush, and in the other a hot buttered roll. While exercising his white masticators, with a perseverance that evinced the highest gratification, he observed a dog lying on the ground near him. The repetition of "Poor fellow, poor fellow," in a good-natured tone, brought the quadruped from his resting place: he wagged his tail, looked up with an eye of humble entreaty, and in that universal language which all nations understand, asked for a morsel of bread. The sooty tyrant held his remnant of roll towards him, but on the dog gently offering to take it, struck him with his brush so violent a blow across the nose as nearly broke the bone. A gentleman who had been, unperceived, a witness to the whole transaction, put a six pence between his finger and thumb, and beckoned this little monarch of May-day to an opposite door. The lad grinned at the silver, but on stretching out his hand to receive it, the teacher of humanity gave him such a rap upon his knuckles with a cane, as made them ring. His hand tingling with pain, and tears running down his cheeks, he asked what that was for? "To make you feel," was the reply. "How do you like a blow and a disappointment? The dog endured both; had you given him a piece of bread, this six pence should have been the reward; you gave him a blow; I will therefore put the money in my pocket".

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